

Williams Lake Resort FS Spring PWS # 7300060
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

December 15, 2000



State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

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Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory within a 1,000 foot radius of your drinking water source, sensitivity factors associated with the source and characteristics associated with either your aquifer or watershed in which you live.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Public Water System # 7300060* describes the public drinking water system, the associated potential contaminant sources located within a 1,000' boundary around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any associated potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and is not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The Williams Lake Resort FE Spring drinking water system consists of one spring located outside the one hundred-year flood plain, which is rated moderately susceptible to potential contaminants. The final *moderate* rating falls in all category scores. This is due to several factors within your surrounding area that could be a possible contaminant source to your drinking water system. The following considerations were applied in determining your final spring rating: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the spring, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. There are no potential contaminant sources identified the delineated capture zone. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), your spring has been determined to be located in a predominately poorly drained area based upon your county's geology. Therefore, storm water could be a potential contaminant source due to this type of soil. Another potential contaminant source that you should be aware of is microbial. As a spring your drinking water source is more exposed to microbial related type contaminants. These are only possible contaminant sources and are posing no threat at this time. A copy of the susceptibility analysis for your system along with a map showing any potential contaminant sources is included with this summary. Information regarding the potential contaminants within the 1,000' boundary have been summarized and included in Table 1 below.

Table 1.

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
1	No Potential Contaminant Identified	Database Search	None

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a

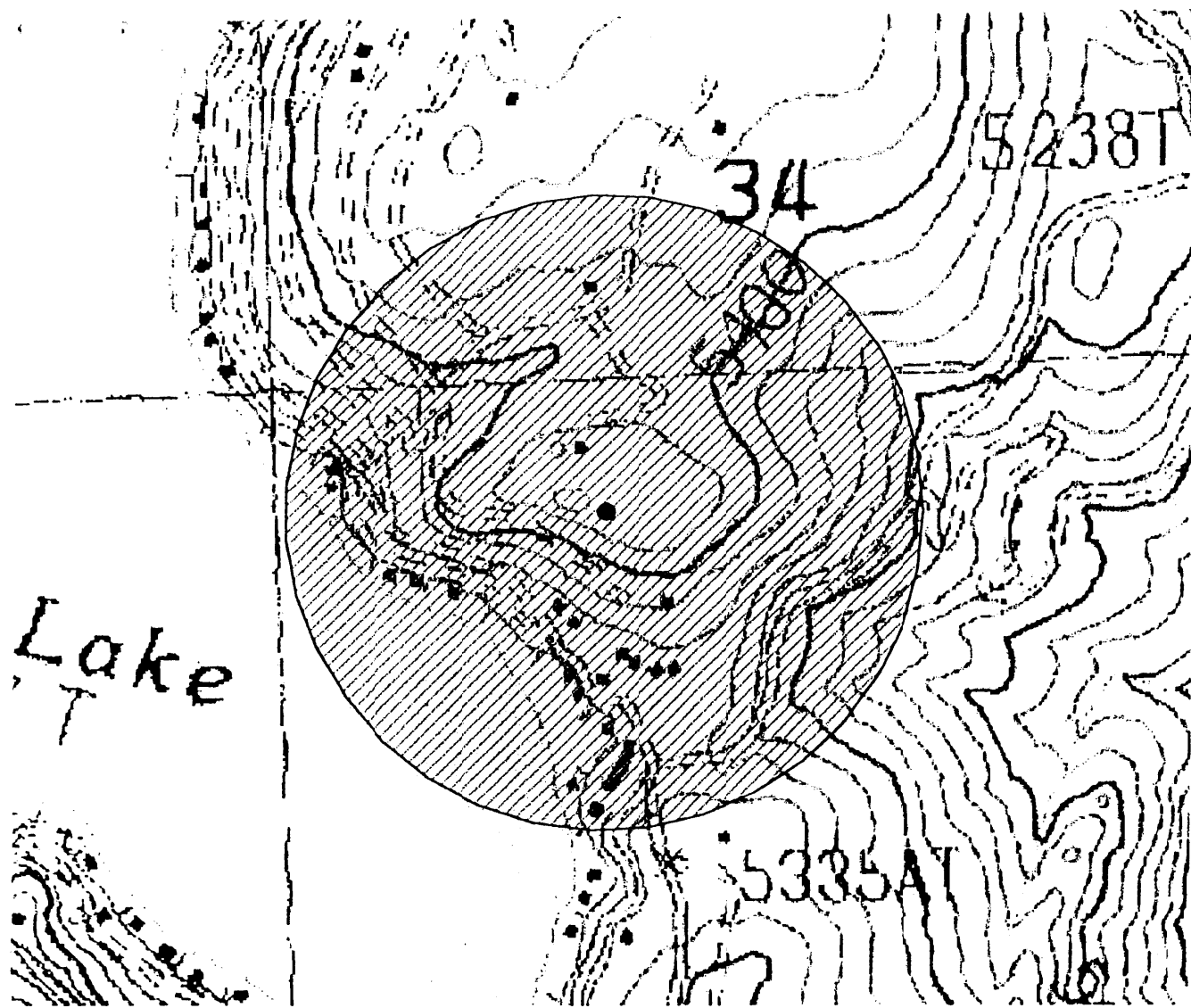
“pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For Williams Lake Resort FS Spring source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at protecting the spring from stormwater related contaminants that may leach within the designated source water area. You may want to establish a dialog with the following state and local agencies related to possible leachable contaminants that may affect the spring. Source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

For assistance in developing source water protection strategies please contact Carlin Feisthamel or Rochelle Mason at the Idaho Falls Regional (IDEQ) Office at (208) 528-2650.

Williams Lake Resort FS Spring: Water Tran Pipe

PWS Number: 7300060



LEGEND

- Wellhead
- ⊕ Enhanced Inventory
- AST
- ⊕ Business Mailing List
- CERCLIS Site
- ★ Dairy
- ☆ Non Dairy CAFO
- Injection Well
- ⊗ Mineral Extraction Site
- NPDES Site
- RICRIS Site
- ⊠ SARA Title III Site (EPCRA)
- ☢ Toxic Release Inventory
- ▲ Closed UST Site
- ▲ Open UST Site
- ⬢ LUST Site
- Landfill
- Wastewater Land App. Site
- ▨ Zone 1B - 1000' Fixed Radius

Note: Refer to Preliminary Contaminant Inventory Form for identification of the Potential Contaminant Source(s)

03/23/2000
Johnna Evans



Idaho Division of
Environmental Quality

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POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as "Superfund" is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by IDEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

Ground Water Susceptibility Report

Public Water System Name :

WILLIAMS LAKE RESORT FS SPRING

Well# : WATER TRAN PIPE

Public Water System Number 7300060

11/15/2000 11:13:10 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE				
	Drill Date	NO				
	Driller Log Available	YES	1999			
	Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	NO	1			
	Well meets IDWR construction standards	YES	0			
	Wellhead and surface seal maintained	NO	2			
	Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	1			
	Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
	Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	NO	1			
Total System Construction Score			5			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity						
	Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0			
	Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
	Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
	Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score			4			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A			IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
	Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
	Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
	IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A			0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B						
	Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
	(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
	Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
	4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
	Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	YES	0	0	0	2
	Land use Zone 1B	Greater Than 50% Non-Irrigated Agricultural	2	2	2	2
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B			2	2	2	4
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II						
	Contaminant Sources Present	NO	0	0	0	
	Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
	Land Use Zone II		0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II			0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III						
	Contaminant Source Present	NO	0	0	0	
	Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
	Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III			0	0	0	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score			2	2	2	4
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score			9	9	9	11
5. Final Well Ranking			Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate